Seenes as the S-Inch Guns Were Fired-Relaxation of the Rigor of the Blockade at Santiago—Discussions on Shipboard of the Credit Due to the Various Leaders. OFF SANTIAGO, July 17.-The work of the navy in these waters seems to have been fully ac-complished. The action of July 3 destroyed all Spanish warships here except the small sunboats that were never intended for sea nervice. The last two weeks, therefore, have been, uneventful although full of uncertainty. The Brooklyn, the Texas, the Indiana, the Oregon and the New York have taken part in long range bombardments of Santiago from off Aguadores, but their work was scarcely more than target practice with the 8-inch guns. A range of 8,200 yards was given and a direction such as "thirty-three degrees forward of abeam" and the guns were fired every five minutes or so. A keen eye might detect the flight of the shells as they passed inland, high over the hills, and a faint sound of their rush through the air could be heard at

There have been various other plans in mind, but none has been earried out. Within two days of the destruction of the Spanish fleet preparatory orders were issued for forcing the bor with the small auxiliary vessels, but the first truce interfered. Then it was ar-ranged that the battleships should bombard up of people not known in Porto Rico. Bantiago from off Aguadores with their 13-Again preparations were made for countermining the harbor, and a number of guncotton mines were manufactured on board the Lebaword came that the surrender of Santiago had been agreed to. After two days this was confirmed.

In the meantime communication by signals had been established between the fleet and the army on the beach, and the wigwag flags were swaying and dipping all day long, their place being taken at night by electric torches on the ships and a blinking lantern on shore.

In the face of all the possibilities present, the bombaidments that did occur seemed tame enough to those who hoped for and expected greater things. A stranger on the New York, however, might have found much that was unusual in the scenes, especially below decks. The entire crew was not at general quarters. Two divisions of the watch manned the guns and the powder division, short-handed, supplied ammunition. Battle ports were not closed. and, with men and officers at their ordinary amusements, the regular gathering places presented no unusual appearance.

A game of whist was in progress in the steer age or junior officers' mess, and the quarters opening out of it, the wooden bulkheads in front of which had been chopped away long before, were occupied as usual. Here letters were being written, and there young men sat in their underclothes reading. In one room a group was watching Cristobal, a parrot given to Ensign Boone by a sailor on the Cristobal Colon.

The bird stands swaying his body from side to side muttering Spanish words unintelligibly. The snap of a trick turned down at the whist table is heard and one of the writers lave aside such quick succession as to appear to be simultaneous, with a report such as only a big gun makes, come a concussion, a heave and a breath of air, the echo of the first report and the clank of the gravity return of the gun

The parrot crouches teetering on his perchhe falls off it sometimes—and the men standing about smile, though they have given starts themselves. The whist players turn back the last trick and recall its playing as though it were something which had been done long before. There is a blot on a letter, and a reader has lost his place. An onlooker at the whist table places his fingers over his ears for a moment, and then removes them one at a time to see if he has been deafened. No matter how many times one goes through this experience he is always startled. After a time one can con trol his muscles enough not to jump, but he is apt to relieve himself by a nervous shout or

There is, consequently, a sound of voices after every discharge of a big gun in a slow bombardment like that at Aguadores. The effeet is to lend an appearance of greater interest to the scene than is really felt. As a matter of fact, such a bombardment amounts to little on the ships taking part in it. At the other end, however, it is a different story. Shell after shell comes hurtling through the air apparently falling from the sky. All fall comparatively near one another, landing with a throb, behind which comes the sound of the flight which sounds like the crack of a giant whip with a rotating lash. Simultaneously with the impact of each shell is the terror of its explosion. It is after this that the sound of the gun itself reaches the landing place of the shell. That comes rolling along with the fall of the fragments of the shell and the settling of

With the announcement three days ago that Santiago had surrendered came a more notice able tendency to relax the rigor of the blockade. This had begun on the day following the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Its first indication was the removal of the launch and torpedo boat patrol at the harbor mouth. Twelve days ago the Ardols signal on the flagship New York made signal that thereafter battle ports need not be kept in place at night, and that lights might be shown in officers' rooms. Since the surrender battle hatches have also been removed from some of the ships and other changes involving more time in preparing the big guns for action have been made. At the same time, however, the supplies of amount tion seady for the larger guns of the secondary batteries have been increased.

There has been no let-up in the strict lookout maintained every hour of the day. This fact is sufficiently proved by the quick discovery of the attempt to run the Reina Mercedes out o Santiago harbor on the night of July 4. It was learned to-day that she was probably sunk by American shells, as two large calibre holes may be seen in her hull.

The last two weeks have naturally been full of discussion as to the relative importance of the various operations undertaken so far and as to the credit due to various leaders. All such discussions are undertaken by strongly prejudiced men, and what reports of them gain currency in the newspapers should be read with a due consideration of this fact.

The rivalry between the army and the navy is, of course, keen. The results achieved at Santiago have been due largely to combined effort, though the actual accomplishments of each branch have been distinct. There might have been better cooperation at times, perhaps, but in that case there would be yet more difficulty in dividing the glory. Of the justice of the various claims already advanced under this head, one who has spent his entire time affoat is not competent to judge.

The credit for destruction of the Spanish fleet two weeks ago is, of course, due to the navy, and there seems little call to attempt to give this credit to any individual ship or man. Every one did his part in that glorious work, and, while the engagement lasted, there was no petty jealousy or vanity apparent. But before the Colon fliied and alipped from the reef upon which she had been run, or the flames on the three other cruisers had begun to die away as soon, in fact, as the mon on the different ships had leisure to talk at all, conflicting claims and statements began to be made. Some men on every one of the eight American ships that took prominent parts in the action claim more for that ship than the consensus of opinion on all the other ships allows.

It was a noticeable feature in the news given to the newspaper despatch boats by ships on the Havana blockade two months ago that all ships seemed to take pleasure and a sort of pride in unselfishly praising the work done by others. This feature has been markedly absent here. The claims advanced in behalf of the Brooklyn have been most persistent, but not more preposterous than those in behalf of

did it well; but no one of them has the slightest reason to claim the entire credit, or even any very considerable part of it, for overpowering any one of the six Spanish ships that came to grief on July 3. Any such claim for them is advanced deliberately at the expense of the just due of other ships. These despatches have already referred to the accomplishments of the Oregon and the daring of the Gloucester as greater than might have been reasonably expected of them. The other ships did their whole duty. and but little more. The greatest American strength was in the 6-pounder fire that literally beat the Spaniards back from their stations. The fires that consumed the Teresa, the Oquendo, and the Viscaya might have been extinguished, with proper preparation and more immediate attention, and the Colon was surrendered in pure cowardics. No more credit belongs to any American Captain than to each member of his crew who did his duty, and Admiral Sampson's work had all been done before the fleet appeared. He was but little more than a spectator in the action itself.

THE PORTO RICAN JUNTA.

Gen. Lluveras Says It Is Made Up of People Not Known in Porto Rico.

Washington, July 22-Gen, Antonio Mato Lluveras, the representative in Washington of the Porto Rican annexation party, said to-day in an interview that the Porto Rican Junta in New York, which had taken upon itself to elec-

'Their ideas," he said, "are contrary to the sentiment of the people of the island, who want annexation, realizing that the island is too small to exist as an independent republic I see in to-day's papers that Dr. Henna declares that he has always been personally in favor of annexation, and, despite the fact that he is President of the Revolutionary Junta, he would be glad to see the island annexed to the United States. Such, however, has not been his attitude heretofore.

Gen. Lluveras showed some documents and letters relative to a meeting of the New York Junta, held on July 12, presided over by Dr. Henna, when that gentleman announced the refusal of Gen. Miles to allow him to equip an expedition. The truth is, Gen. Liuveras said, that Dr. Henna telegraphed some time ago to Gen. Miles, offering the services of a well-equipped Porto Rican expedition to accompany the American Army. His offer was promptly accepted. Then he sent another telegram announcing that the formation of the expedition was conditional upon his receiving a civil commission to go with the army. This Gen. Miles promptly declined to permit, and he told Dr. Henna that he need not equip the expedition. At that meeting of the Junta Dr. Henna explained that he had been working to bring about the independence of the island, and by a majority of the votes of those present, about thirty, he was ordered to cease his work in that direction. After the meeting, however the Republicans held a secret conference and decided to continue the work. It was at this meeting, continued Gen. Lluveras, that Senor Figueroa attacked the United States Government, declaring that it would be better to send an expedition to fight against the Americans

Yesterday Gen. Lluveras had a conferenwith Gen. Palma, Minister of the Cuban republie, in regard to the disposition of large sums of money presented to the Porto Rico revolutionists by the Cuban Government. Gen. Lluveras disclaimed all responsibility for it, and said the money had been turned over to Dr. Julio Henna, head of the so-called Porto Rican Junta in New York, and suggested that Gen. Palma institute an investigation of how it was expended.

"All that has been given to the New York Junta, however," said Gen. Lluveras, "can in no way be charged to our people. We have never asked aid from any people save the United States Government. The statements in regard to Porto Rican affairs given out from ashington yesterday were correct.

WILL ITALY GO TO WARD

A Report That Her Warships Are Author ized to Bombard Cartagena. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

Rome, July 22.-The Italian warships Piemonte and Dogali have sailed from Lisbon. Their destination is not known, but it is be-

lieved that they are bound for Colombia to augment the Italian squadron there. It is said that Admiral Candiani, who is now at Cartagena in command of the Italian squadron, has been authorized to bombard that city

to compel the settlement of the Cerruti claim by the Colombian Government. KILLED ON MONT BLANC

An American Named Riegel Attempted to

Make the Ascent Without a Guide. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

Rome, July 22,-A wealthy American named Riegel has met his death while attempting to make the ascent of Mont Blane without a guide. His body has been found in a glacial

MAROONS THREATEN TO REBEL. They Assert That the Government of Ja

maica Does Not Guard Their Rights. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 22 .- A deputation

from the Maroons interviewed the Governor to-day about their dispute with a white man named Salmon, who has successfully claimed in court, by right of twelve years' occupation, a considerable area of land, which, the Maroons say, was ceded to them after their rebellion. The Governor refused to interfere with the legal decision.

The deputation urged that the treaty of peace with the Government after the rebellion gives them title to the land. They do not acknowledge the laws of the colony and threaten another rebellion rather than to relinquish a yard of their reservation.

The deputation returned to Accompong, the Maroon capital, with the determination to seize the disputed land and defy the constabulary and military. Trouble is thought to be

imminent. The Austrian cruiser Maria Theresa returned

here to-day after an absence of nine days. Marcons is the name formerly given to runa-way slaves in Jamaica, and is to-day applied to their descendants, many of whom have little civilization, and dwell in the more inaccessible parts of the mountain districts.

REBELLION IN CHINA.

The Chinese Fleet Preparing to Take Hand Against the Insurgents.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Hong Kono, July 22.—The Kwang-Si rebellion has not yet been subdued. Admiral Kok Wan Mun has instructed the fleet to get in readiness to sail at a moment's notice, and Admirel La Yiun Ting has been ordered to enlist a force of braves to be used in an emergency.

Petroleum in Matabeleland.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Strs. Cape Town, July 22.—Petroleum has been discovered thirty miles from Buluwayo. The man who made the discovery has received one offer of £30,000 for his property.

\$30,000,000 Loaned to the Transvaal.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. BEELIN, July 22 .- It is believed here that Dr. Leyds, Secretary of State of the South African Republic, has succeeded in raising a loan of £6,000,000 on behalf of the Transvaal Govern-

Lunntic Breaks Station House Window. Jacob Weinigran of 51 Monroe street, an in the Texas, the New York, the Indiana, and the windows of the Madison street police station last night. He was arrested and locked up. CANADIAN PACIFIC WAR.

lestoration of Rates Likely to Be Agreed Upon as the Result of a Conference. Currage July 22.-Str William Van Horne President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, passed through Chicago to-day on his way East from St. Paul, where he had been in conference with J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, on the transcontinenta passengerrate war. No official statement has yet been made regarding the result of the conference. Unofficially, however, it is said that an agreement was reached, the practical result of which will be the constition of the war and a restoration of rates on a basis which will be entirely satisfactory to the American lines. This announcement has been received with a great deal of satisfaction by the American lines, all of which are tired of the war. It is expected that a meeting of the lines will be called immediately after Sir William Van Horne reaches Montreal for the purpose of settling the details

GIRL DROWNED FROM THE WISTER.

of the restoration of rates with the least possi-

Not Missed at Once-Body Picked Up After the Little Steamboat Had Gone On. The New York police received this telegram

from Yonkers late last evening: Look out for the body of a young lady lost off steamer Ulster between 125th and Christopher streets. Blue skirt, red, plaid waist. Capt. W. SNYDER.

The Ulster is a little steamboat that leaves the foot of Bloomfield street, North Biver, every other weekday at 6 o'clock in the evening and gets to Saugerties at 4 o'clock next morning. She left last evening on time. She does not usually stop at Yonkers, and it looks as if the Captain ran in there last night to send his tele-A woman's body that answered the descrip

tion had already been found at the foot of West Twenty-sixth street by John McKenna of 542 West Twenty-ninth street, the watchman on the pier there. At 7:45 o'clock Mc-Kenna saw the body of a woman drifting up stream toward the pier. He went out in a boat, and, with a boat hook, drew the body to the

stream toward the pler. He went out in a boat, and, with a boat hook, drew the body to the pler. A patrol wagon took it to the West Twentieth street police station.

The girl had light brown hair, a light clear complexion, and blue eyes, was about 5 feet of inches tail, and of average build. She seemed to be about 19 years old. She wore a red and white plaid shirt waist and a blue skirt lined with black slik. She wore inced black shoes, a turn-down collar, and a red slik tie. Her features were clean out and regular and she had apparently been very pretty.

No hat was found. There were two rings on her fingers; one was an old-fashioned chased gold ring with a garnet setting and the other was a plain gold ring. A gold Waltham watch was a plain gold ring. A gold Waltham watch was sucked under her belt and her ouffs were fastened with silver ouff buttons. None of this jewelry was marked with a name or an initial. None of her clothing was marked in any way.

The body was sent to the Morgue to await instructions from Capt. Snyder of the Ulster when he reaches Saugerties. The Surs got the President of the Saugerties line at Saugerties on the telephone last night, but he had not heard of the case, and could give no guess as to the identity of the young woman.

It is surmised from the wording of Capt. Snyder's telegram, taken with the fact that the body was found off Twenty-sixth street, that the discovery that the girl was missing was not made until the boat had got up to 125th street, and that nobody saw her fall overboard. The young woman's watch had stopped at twenty minutes after 7 o'clock.

WIFE HER OWN DETECTIVE.

Found Her Runaway Husband, an Ex-Post Office Clerk, Turned Walter.

William A. Dutcher was locked up in the West Thirtieth street station house last night charged with abandonment by his wife, Grace, Dutcher was arrested by Court Officer Broder-ick of the West Fifty-fourth Street Court on a warrant. He was arrested on Jan. 24 on the same charge. That time he was arraigned before Magistrate Pool and ordered to pay his wife \$4 a week for her support. Dutcher was employed as a clerk in the General Post Office at the time and Magistrate Pool paroled him on his recognizance.

Two days later Magistrate Pool received a

Two days later Magistrate Pool received a letter from Dutcher, who thanked the Magistrate for setting him at liberty. He ended his letter by saying that he wouldn't pay his wife anything for her support and that he intended to leave the city. He resigned his clerkship in the Post Office and disappeared.

A couple of days ago Mrs. Dutcher visited Coney Island, and in walking along the Bowery saw her husband carrying a tray of dishes in a restaurant. But came back to the city and got a warrant. Dutcher was arrested in the restaurant yesterday afternoon. He was employed as a waiter.

FIRE IN CONEY ISLAND'S BOWERY,

Chief Kirkpatrick and Two Other Firemen Overcome by Smoke. A fire that threatened wide destruction in the Bowery at Coney Island last night, caused only \$3,500 worth of damage. This was done to the concert hall of George Lawrence in the Bowery and Thompkin's walk. Three firemen, including Chief Kirkpatrick, were overcome by smoke.

The hall was crowded at 10:45 o'clock and the audience was watching a performance when smoke arose from under the stage. It was a neck-and-neck race between the perform-ers and the audience as to which should reach the street first. By the time the last person had

the street first. By the time the last person had reached the sidewalk, the whole rear of the building was ablaze.

Under the stage had been stored a lot of excelsior. This and the oil-painted scenery and wooden stage fixtures caused so dense a smoke that all of the other concert halls on the Bowery had to close down. The street was goon crowded with the visitors and women in tights and other airy attire. The fire swept under the floor and reached through to the board walk. It was in tearing up this walk with pickaxes that Chief Kirkpatrick and Firemen Frank Livingston and deorge Webb were overcome by smoke. They soon revived.

DREW A REVOLVER IN A CAFE. Well-Dressed Young Man Didn't Have

Cent in His Pockets. David Livingstone, a well-dressed young man, who said he lived at 310 West Eightyseventh street, walked into the Cairo Café, at 34 West Twenty-ninth street, last night and loudly demanded that waiters attend on him.

Livingstone and said: "We know you; you've made trouble in here before, and we won't serve you. You better go away."

Robert Burroughs, one of the waiters, went to

Livingstone pulled a revolver from his hip pocket, retired to a corner of the room, and filled the chambers of the revolver with cartridges. The room was cleared of waiters in a

Minute.
One of them went out to Broadway and brought back Policeman Reed, who waiked up to Mr. Livingstone and said:
"Drop that."
Mr. Livingstone dropped his revolver with astonishing promptness, and was taken to the Thirtieth street station, where he spent the night. There was not a cent in his pockets.

LUNATIC AT ST. PATRICK'S.

He Tells Cathedral Worshippers That He Is

in Communication with Heaven. Hugh Larney, an electrician, of Ryo Neck, walked up the main aisle of St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday afternoon, and when near the chancel shouted to the few worshippers who were in the church:

"Come and be saved. I am the only one who can help you. Being an electrician, I have direct communication with heaven."

Special Officer Rutiedge managed to get Larney to the East Fifty-first street station by professing penitence and asking that messages be sent to heaven for him. An ambulance from Flower Hospital was summoned and Larney

cilmbed inside and cocked up his feet on the "Tisn't every day you can put your feet on Vanderbilt's mantelpiece," he chuckled.

He was taken to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital. Earlier in the day Larney's brother had the Sheriff at Larchmont arrest Larney as insane. Larney overrowered the Sheriff and took a train for New York.

Confessed to a \$30,000 Shortage. MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 22 - J. H. Myers, deaulting Secretary and Treasurer of the Home Building and Loan Association, admits a short-age of \$30,000, and the directors believe the amount to be double. Myers says he is not sure of the amount. A receiver has been ap-pointed. Myers spent the money keeping up payments on real estate, with which he was everstocked.

IT'S ODD ABOUT MEASURES. GONE FROM CAMP THOMAS.

out to do a little marketing at a corner grocery.

"'How much are your potatoes a peek?"
"'We don't seil 'em by the peck, mister,'

"This surprised me. However, I didn't want

'Of course. Nice-looking tomatoes those

How much a quart?"
"'Quart, mister! Laws, tomats don't sell by

"This was another surprise: still, I never

turned a hair. I turned to the peaches.
"'Peaches ought to be getting cheap by this time," said L. 'What are these worth a—er—

"The villain was beginning to grin-his ideas

of a humorous situation being low and crude—
and I saw that I was on the wrong track again.
"We don't sell 'em by the pound, 'returned
my tormentor. 'Peaches is 20 cents a small
measure.'
"I surrendered moconditionally after that

reatis, it seemed, were sold by a common measure.

"My wife had charged me to purchase some cream, so on my way home I stepped into a dairy shop, favored the dairyman with a cold, steely glance, and said, with deep emotion:

"I want a rod of cream," It dazed him, but I paid no attention to that.

"Or. If it is not sold by the foot, yard, or rod," I continued, getting down to surveyor's measure, give me a link of the fluid."

"It was evident be thought me crass, but I

SELLING THE DOLGE WORKS.

The Felt Shoe Plant Sold to J. Dupont White

of New York for \$67,750.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., July 22.-The first of

the Dolge corporations, the Daniel Green Com-

out to-day by Receiver Richardson. The prop-

All the agents formerly in the employ of the

Daniel Green Company will be sent out on the

road next week with a full line of samples. Re-

SOLD BY JOE LEITER.

Two Pieces of Real Estate Disposed Of to

Help Pay His Debts.

CHICAGO, July 22 .- A quit claim deed in which

Joseph Leiter conveys two pieces of downtown

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, was filed for

record to-day. The property is situated on Adams street, 90 feet east of Fifth avenue,

80 feet east of Dearborn, south front.

The consideration is "\$1 and other valuable

considerations." The property conveyed by

young Leiter is gilt-edged realty in the busi-ness centre of the city. Each lot is improved

VICTIM OF AN OLD GAME.

John Nicola Buncoed Out of \$250 by Three

John Nicola, who said he came from Wilkes-

barre, arrived in Hoboken yesterday morning,

and intended to sail for Italy to-day. He had \$250 in his pocket. While loitering about the

three other Italians, who told him that they

were going to Italy, and suggested that they put all their money together and appoint one

of the party to pay the expenses. Nicola con-

One of the men had a small bag. Nicola gave

him his \$250, and, after each of the party had

him his \$250, and, after each of the party had contributed what money he had, the man apparently placed the money is the bag and handed it to Nicola. Then they went to West Hoboken to spend the day, pending the salling of a steamer. They entered a saloen at Cortlandt street and Clinton avenue, and a few minutes later Nicola discovered that his companions had disappeared. He opened the bag and found that it contained a plug of tobacco wrapped in a piece of newspaper.

FLAGS FLYING EVERYWHERE,

Seen in the Country as Well as the City-A

Glance from a Car Window.

From a car window, when travelling through

the country, one may see a flag flying from a

line stretched from a house to a tree. Here and

there is a smaller flag flying from a pole or

rising above a barn, and larger flags, again,

traveller sees flags flying from buildings as he

flying from poles on houses.

Passing through smaller towns and cities the

sented, and was selected to carry the money,

North German Lloyd steamship piers he

Fellow Countrymen in Hoboken.

south front and on Washington

property to John P. Wilson, representing the

menced in the factory within ten days

the quart! They're 10 cents a pound.'

potatoes, so I entered and said:

to appear green, so I continued:

Experiences of a Provincial Who Went the Grocer's and the Milkman's. FIRST OF GEN. BROOKE'S FORCES

"The odd applications and picturesque mis-LEAVER CHICKAMAUGA. use of certain weights and measures by gro-Three Regiments Start for Newport News-Gen. Brooke, the Hospital Equipments plained the recent arrival, "are most puzzling and Signal Corps Men to Start To-Day-Other Forces of the First Corps to Go. and harassing to the stranger. Now, where come from-central Western States-vegeta CHATTANOGOA, Tenn., July 22.-The Second Brigade, First Division, First Corps, broke camp to-day at Chickamauga, departing for peck, peck, and bushel; dietary fluids by liquid measure strictly, and dry groceries by avoir-Newport News, Va., to be transported thence to dupois weight. This is what provincial Chris-Porto Rico. To-morrow Gen. Brooke and staff and a guard of two companies, the signal sertians are taught to expect. But here much of it is reversed, as I have found to my discomvice corps and reserve hospital and ambulance "One morning shortly after my arrival I set corps will also leave for Newport News.

pound?

The Third Brigade, First Division, First Corps, will follow as soon as transports can be My attention was attracted by the display of provided, and the movement of the First Corps will continue thenceforward in order. Probably the entire movement will require from ten to fourteen days, and transports may not be furnished rapidly enough to justify the removal answered the grocer. 'Potatoes is 8 cents a of the troops from here in that time.

The movements that have thus far been made from Chickamauga demonstrate clearly that an army cannot be transported in a day. This was a day of great activity with the Fourth Ohio, Fourth Pennsylvania, and Third Illinois Regiments. Reveille sounded this morning at 3 o'clock, and the men of the three regiments had their last mess at Chickamauga at 3:45 A. M., the earliest breakfast they have ever partaken of at Camp Thomas. The men ate with good cheer. They were eager, every one. to begin the work of the day. The plan of movement was that the Third Illinois should move first, the Fourth Ohlo next, and the Fourth Pennsylvania last. The Third Illinois broke camp at 5 A. M., re

eiving the command to move forward at 5:30. Col. Bennett gave the command in a ringing voice that set the early morning air vibrating. The Major commanding the First Battalion re-peated the command to the Captain of the first company of the battalion and the Captain gave it to the men of his company. Then the pentup enthusiasm of the men broke forth, and the first company stepped forward amid deafening cheers that were prolonged until the last com-pany of the regiment had turned its back on Camp Thomas and faced for Newport News and

While the Third Illinois was leaving the Fourth Ohio was preparing to do so. It left at 7:30 A. M. All of the regiments allowed themselves two hours and a half for the four-mile march to Rossville. The Third Illinois was loaded at ones into the troop train. The train consisted of 100 cars divided into nine sections. The work of loading lasted all day, but was finished before sunset, and the last section of the train rolled out early to-night.

To-morrow Rossville will again be the scene of action, as the hospital and ambulance corps and signal service corps are to load there also This morning the Twelfth New York participated in a division formation, the Third Division, First Corps, being reviewed by Gen. Sanger commanding. The review was on Snodgrass Hill. Nine regiments were in line, about 12,000 men in all. Seventy-four bugles sounded the calls and nine bands played inspiring marches, while the colors of every command were waving above the boys in blue. It was an inspiring scene.

In the Ninth New York to-day Private Henry Renner, Company K, died of typhoid fever, leaving six other fever patients of the Ninth at the point of death.

The Eighth New York, Col. Chaupcey, won another signal victory at sham battle this morning. The Fourteenth New York officers will not express themselves, but they are known to entertain hopes of the transfer of the Fourteerth New York to the First Corps, so that they may be included in the expedition to Porto Rico.

The Vermont troops enjoy blessings that are not common to most volunteers. The State of Vermont pays its troops \$7 a month each in addition to what the national Government allows them. To-day was pay day in the regiment, and a handsome sum of money was distributed to the regiment. To the credit of the home-loving spirit of this regiment Col. Clark says that about 80 per cent, of the amount due the boys to-day was ordered sent to the homes of the troops instead of being allowed to come here for distribution.

The work of the United States Army signal and telegraph corps is of a high order. The boys can lay five miles of line and have it in operation in an hour. So good is the telegraph service that Gen. Brooke has abandoned the telephones. The corps has several kinds of wagons. One carries a big reel of wire in half-mile lengths and dry batwire in half-mile lengths and dry batteries. Two lids drop down inside for the telegraph instruments, and it is wonderful how fast these men can put up a line. A wagon loaded with poles about twelve feet long and three inches in diameter follows the reel wagon and drops the poles off at the required distance, The wire runs out from the reel through a sort. The wire runs out from the reel through a sort of stay that keeps it from kinking.

The canteen of the Fourth Ohio is no more, and now some medical officers are of the opinion that it would be better for the men if occr were sold. The others are non-committal. In place of the regimental canteen a man who was formerly with the big Third Illinois temperance canteen has started a place where excellent coffee, tea, ginger ale and cookles can be purchased. The Colonel and Captain-Surgeon Wright keep a close watch on the place. and the man says that he will sell nothing except that which is recommended to be perfectly harmless.

Capt. W. Gedde of the Norwegian Army, detailed by his Government to watch the work of the United States troops during the war, is now at Lookout Mountain. Capt. Gedde has just returned from Cuba, where he witnessed the attack on San Juan. He was himself attacked by malaria in Cuba. For several days he has been watching the men at Camp Thomas, but is now at Lookout Inn recuperating. He will accompany Gen. Brooke's army to Porto Rico, where he expects to see some lively fighting.

Capt. Godde is highly pleased with the American soldiers, and is making the most favor-able report to his Government. He says the American way of fighting is as much of a revelation to him as it is to the Spaniards. The battle of Santiago, he says, demonstrated forcibly the excellent training and the sturdy endurance of the Americans.

LIVELY NIGHT AT MIAMI.

entries Shoot at Soldiers Running the Guard to Spend Their Wages.

MIAMI, Fla., July 22.-Only one incident of delence marked the jubilation of the troops here after \$150,000 had been distributed among them by Paymaster Smith. The placing of the city under martial law and the breaking up of all blind tigers, with confiscation of whiskey found in such places, happened to preserve the peace. A row occurred shortly before midnight, when six pistol shots and six shots from rifles were heard in rapid succession. The sounds came from the northwestern part of the village, where trouble with negroes had previously occurred, and instantly provost guards with special details from each regiment were burrying to the spot. Field officers with doubleguards kept the men in camp closely to their Quarters.

The shooting had commenced when a soldier attempted to run the western guard line without responding to the challenge. A sentry from the Second Texas, named Butler, opened fire on him as he ran into the palmetto bushes and the fleeing private returned the fire with a revolver. Promiscuous shooting followed, in which all the sentries along the line took part without knowing whom they were firing at, and it is a wonder that no fatalities were re ported. One of the balls entered a small shanty o the left of the road, where four citizens were alseping. The ball went through the side of the shanty, tore through the fleshy part of the back of one of the sleepers, James Williams, and broke the left arm of another, E. W. Ramage. They were speedily attended by surgeons from the division hospital, and to-day they moved out of rifle range of the guard lines.

SOME LESSONS OF THE WAR.

GERMANY FINDS OUT THE VALUE OF OUR MILITIA.

Astounded at Its Feats-Tribute to Our Sailor Boys' Marksmanship - Bombardments Do Little Damage-Torpedo Bosts Dis-credited-Speed Versus Good Shooting. From the Frankfurter Zeitung.

The course of the Spanish-American war up to date has brought many disillusions to the despisers of militia armies, and the German newspaper strategists especially, who jeered at "the militia Generals going into the field in elegant dress," have become somewhat more cautious in their criticism since the fights of July 1 and 2 before Santiago. When we consider under what unfavorable circumstance wears day or night. the American soldiers were obliged to fight we must admit that they have exhibited an endurance and bravery that cannot be sur-passed by any troops, no matter how well trained. Dismounted cavalrymen were employed to storm a strong position; a preparation for the infantry attack by artillery fire was impossible, as there was no artillery; the men suffered from lack of food, because the commissariat had to struggle with great diffi-

but later won still more ground. The Spanish troops, whose military qualities are valued very highly by the opponents of the militia, were stationed in excellent strong posimy tormentor. 'Peaches is 20 cents a small measure.

I surrendered unconditionally after that and threw myself on his mercy.

Tell me.' I humbly asked, 'what is a measure?'

That stuck the grocer, I was rejoiced to note. He scratched his head in a perpiexed way for a moment, then he said:

"Why, as to that, mister, a measure is a measure. There is small measures and large measures, which is the only difference betwirt them that I know of. You can see for yourself how much they holds,' and he brought out a basket the capacity of which was a triffe less than a quarter of a peck, and another twice as large. Honors being about even, I concluded to give him another chance.

"I'll take a large measure of your apples, if the price is right. I offered; but the grocer resumed his grin and shook his head.

"Apples go by the quart,' he objected. I collapsed temporarily, recovered and plunged recklessly into a vortex of quantities from which I emerged a mental wreck. Everything in mensuration was upside down—avoirdupois, dry, liquid, cubic, linear, square measure was hopelessly misapplied. No two vegetables or fruits, it soemed, were sold by a common measure.

"My wife had charged me to purchase some." tions, had with them sufficient artillery, made use of smokeless powder, were superior in number to the Americans, and were commanded by officers experienced in war. did not these European-trained troops sally out of Santlago and simply drive the Americans into the sea? Why does not Marshal Blanco. who is said to have at his command a wellarmed army of at least 100,000 men, accustomed to the climate and to fighting, make his superiority felt? Our newspaper strategists and despisers of militia soldiers have not yet ventured to give an answer to these questions.

culties of transportation; the preliminary preparations for the care of the wounded were very

defective. All this was known to the soldiers,

who, nevertheless, advanced with undiminished

courage. The positions the Americans gained

on both days of battle they not only retained,

The value of troops does not depend merely on the military drill, such as is usual in Europe. There is militia and militia. A popular army like the Swiss, with its full equipment ever ready for war, represents a stronger power at the be-ginning of a war than the American State militia, which is not intended for foreign service, and out of which, when war breaks out, an army must first be formed. In spite of all these disadvantages and difficulties, the Americans have set an army on foot in a few weeks which was obliged to take the field under unfavorable circumstances, and never-

an three dissavantages and difficulties, the Americans have seet an army on foot in a few weeks which was obliged to take the field under unfavorable circumstances, and nevertheless has shown itself therein not merely equal, but superior to its well-trained adversary. Almost as instructive as the combats on land have been the sea fights. In the first place, a former experience has been confirmed, namely, that a bombardment of modern earthworks, even with guns of large calibre, does little damage. When the English sixteen years ago bombarded the fortifications of Alexandria they believed they had completely destroyed them, but on landing they found out, to their aston, is himself, how little harm their heavy firing had done. The Americans have now met with the same experience at Havana, at San Juan de Forto Rice and at Santiago de Oubs, It is not slarm over the mines but fear of the guns of Morro Castle and of La Socapa that has restrained Admiral Sampson up to the present from risking an entry into the harbor of Santiago, although the Morro fort has been repeatedly on the shadow of the forth has been repeatedly bombarded and the newspaper reports have more than once announced that "the forthal each of the use of torpedoes. In the bardies of the use of torpedoes. In the bardies of the use of torpedoes in the bardies of the use of torpedoes. In the bardies be bring their torpedoes into play, while the Spaniards wear more than and pressed by the American ships they were either when the spaniards we have heard as the better of the standard pressed by the American ships they were attempted to approach American ships they were either when the attempted to approach American ships they were either when the attempted to approach American ships they were attempted when the attempted to approach American ships they were attempted when the attempted to play an anish torpedo-boat destroyers, reports in the case of Cerver's dash, were at once shot to places. The work play the search lights and then overwhelmed with such a sh I continued, getting down to surveyor's measure, 'give me a link of the fiuld.'

"It was evident he thought me crasy, but I was still suffering from the effects of nervous shock received at the grocer's, and didn't care what he thought.

"Apparently you don't sell the article according to that measure,' I went on. 'Very well, give me a liter of the beverage.'

"He was in agony by this time, and I saw the word. Police' forming on his bloodless lips, so I concluded to put him out of misery.

"What I want,' said I. 'is a pint of cream.'

"A pint of cream,' repeated he slowly, on coming to. 'We don't sell cream by the pint,' My first impulse was to kill him, but I thought better of it, being a stranger in New York, and asked him:

"In the name of all you held dear and sacred will you kindly tell me how else you possibly could sell it?"

"Why, as to cream, sir,' he replied, apparently more astonished than ever by this question,' we sell it by the pound!"

"That was the final straw and I staggered home to make my wife solemnly promise never to send me out again to do the marketing and to employ a guardian and a statistician when she went herself." pany, manufacturers of felt shoes, was closed erty was bid in by J. Dupont White, an attorney of New York, for \$67,750. The plant will remain in Dolgeville and work will be comroad next week with a rull line of samples. Ite-ceiver Richardson will make application before Judge Scripture, in Rome, to-morrow for an order confirming the sale. James Woodberry of the firm of Millette, Woodberry & Company of Beverly, Mass., manufacturers of felt and leather shoes, was the leading bidder in oppo-sition to White.

The news that the factory would be started at once was welcomed by the wage garners of

DIED OF A BROKEN KNRECAP.

His Six-Year-Old Son Breaks His Kneecap at His Wake. Hans Anderson of 202 East 104th street died in the Harlem Hospital yesterday of meningitis resulting from breaking his kneecap two weeks ago. His body was taken to his former home.

ness centre of the city. Each lot is improved with a five-story building and the aggregate value of the two pieces is about \$400.000.

Joe Leiter is in New York and Attorney Wilson, representative of the bank, is out of town, so the transaction is partly shrouded in mystery. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank was one of young Leiter's heaviest creditors at the time of his fallure, and it is presumed that the property was turned over by Leiter to help pay his indebtedness. The deed was dated June 13, and was never acknowledged before a notary, as is customary when deeds are not filed for record at once. The property, though in the son's name, is a part of the elder Leiter's Chicago holdings. and last night a wake was held About 10 o'clock the dead man's 6-year-old son Edward elimbed on a chair near the coffin to get a glimpse of his face. The chair overturned and the boy was thrown to the floor. When he was picked up it was found that his kaecap had been broken exactly as his father's had been. In both cases it was the right knee that was injured. The child was removed to the Harlem Hospital for treatment.

Passed Floating Bedies of Bourgogne Vic-

WILMINGTON, Del., July 22.-Capt. Sawyer of the British steamship Oilfield, which arrived at this port yesterday for oll, reports having passed between 150 and 200 bodies of people who were aboard the La Bourgogne. The first body was sighted by the lookout and while it was being investigated the gallors began counting the other bodies. The place where the correses were seen was some distance off Sable Island, and probably twenty-five miles from the place where the La Bourgogne went down. A number of the bodies were those of women and children.

August Oppenheimer Purchases a Country Sent in Saratoga.

Sanaroua, July 22.—"Stoneleigh," at the corner of Union avenue and Circular street, the country seat of the late Harry S. Leach of New York, who died in Paris some time ago, has been sold to August Oppenheimer of New York for \$80,000. The property is one of the finest in Saratura

Jury in the Kenney Trial Out Over Night. WILMINGTON, Del., July 22.-Judge Bradford harged the jury in the case of United States Senator Kenney this morning. The jury re-tired at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The Judge remained at the Court House until Bo'clock this evening and left, having ordered cots for the jurors. No indication has been obtained as to the standing of the jury.

Six Horses Burned.

MOUNT VERNON, July 23.—The large stables in South Third avenue owned by Jeremiah Byron, a centractor, were destroyed by fire sarly this morning. Six horses perished in their stalls, among them two which were being trained for the track. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary. traveller sees flagsflying from buildings as he would see them here in New York, and when in the open country again he sees once more flags flying from houses and outbuildings.

And he sees here flags flying from poles of greater or less height planted in yards; poles on which, under ordinary circumstances, the flag is hoisted on Fourth of July and Washington's Birthday, and so on, but from which it is now kept all the time flying.

The flags are impressive in the city; they are, flanything, more impressive when seen gleaming among the trees.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Judgments of absolute divorce were granted res-terday by Justice Rash to Annie Devlin from Chris-topher Devlin, to Charles Liebscher from Anna Lieb-scher, and to Leuis Kubat from Annie Kubat. Justice said Alice L. Mappett.



We "skip" at one o'clock.

But in our stock we haven't skipped a thing that man or boy

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

AICHA CELESTINS

For Liver Complaint, Stomach Disorders, Gout and Dyspepsia. Taken with meals it facilitates digestion. Pint Bottles in 1st Class Restaurants, 25c. SO-CALLED VICHY IN SYPHONS OF BULK IS NOT VICHY.

General Agency, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

OBITUARY.

Joseph H. Sprague, a leading Democratic politician of Connecticut, died suddenly of apoplexy at Hartford on Thursday evening. Mr. Sprague had served two terms as Mayor of Hartford and had been a member of the Common Council for several terms. He was born in Greenfield, Mass., March 8, 1829, graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1851, and soon after became the editor of the Greenfield Gasette. In 1886 he went to Hartford as Secretary of the newly organized Charter Oak Fire Insurance Company. The company failed as a result of the Chicago fire and Mr. Sprague then organized the Atlas Fire Insurance Company, in which he held the place of President until the company wound up its affairs. In 1884 Mr. Sprague was appointed actuary of the Connecticut Insurance Department and held the office until two years ago. Mr. Sprague leaves a widow, who was Miss Ada Stevens of Boston, and three children—Mrs. Ada J. Cramer, the wife of the Rev. Dr. F. F. Cramer of Denver, Col.; Mrs. Barah S. Miller, the wife of Henry K. Sprague.

Ex-Senstor James A. Otte, politician and

Sprague.

Ex-Senator James A. Otis, politician and society man, died at his home at Bellport yesberday morning. In 1884 he was elected to the 
Mew York State Senate from the First district, New York State Senate from the First district, He was a Republican and was a member of the Union League Club. He leaves three daughters, Mrs. Frederick Eddy and Mrs. J. M. Clarkson of this etty, and Mrs. Munro, the wife of a Paris banker. Mr. Otis was stricken down on Wednesday night with a severe attack of congestion of the lungs. He was 64 years old and was born in Boston. The funeral will be held on Monday from Bellport Episcopal Church. The interment will be in Bellport Cometery.

John H Smith a grain marchant in this ettr.

Interment will be in Bellport Cemetery.

John H. Smith, a grain merobant in this city, died suddenly while chatting with some friends on the piazza of his home in Eighty-fifth street, near Twenty-second avenue. Benson-hurst, last night. He was seen to press his hand over his heart and then fall back in his chair. A physician who was summoned said Mr. Smith had died almost instantly. He was 70 years old, a widower, and is survived by three children.

John F. R. Brown, for twenty-five years proprietor of the old Pleasure Bay House, neir Long Branch, died yesterdny. He was born at Sing Sing in 1817. In 1963 he took charge of the restaurant connected with the Ocean ficient at Long Branch. In 1873 he bought the old Pleasure Bay House of Mrs. James Walnet. He was married twice. A widow survives him. Major, B. F. Eagle died yesterday at Lewis-

Major B. F. Eakle died yesterday at Lewisburg. W. Va. He was for nearly fifty years connected with the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs Hotel, and one of the most widely known hotel men in this country. He was a Major in Stonewall Jackson's brigade, was three times wounded, and had three horses shot from under him at Gettysburg.

James G. Barnett Vice, Persident of the Municipal Country, when the second country is the Municipal Country of the

James G. Barnet, Vice-President of the Murphy Varnish Company of Newark, died at his summer home in Belmar, N. J., on Thursday night of weakness due to are. He was born in Mendham on Sept. 9, 1817. He leaves three sons.

Built the Merrimae's Boilers.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 22 .- James Rodie, who any other person in the United States, is dead, He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1832 and came to this country in 1852 to work for his uncle, who had charge of the West Point Foundry for twenty-nine years. In 1855 he his uncie, who had charge of the west from Foundry for twenty-nine years. In 1855 he built four boilers for the Merrimac, afterward famous as the Confederate ram. In 1885 he went to Jersey City and became connected with the firm of Theodore Smith & Brother. In 1888 he returned to Bondout and entered into partnership with Col. John McEntee.

SUICIDE "USED TO HELL,"

So He Wanted His Body to Be Cremated-Shot Himself Because His Wife Was Ill. Ignatz Shack, 45 years old, a cigarmaker, who lived at 317 East Seventy-fourth street, committed suicide yesterday in Braun's Park, a bathing resort at the foot of East Sixty-sixth street, by shooting himself through the right temple with a .44-calibre revolver.

Pinned to a memorandum of debts, amounting to about \$43, which he left behind, was the following statement:

"This should be paid from the lodge money, My body should be cremated, as I was used to hell all my life. Take my body to Lehecka, in First avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets. He will attend to everything. I also hope that no one will attend my funeral, as I have seen all the people in my house during life that I want to see."

Shack's wife has been alling for some time, and he had threatened to kill himself, it is said, several times. Pinned to a memorandum of debts, amount-

Kentucky Bank President Hills Himself. LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 22.-W. I. Samuels.

President of the People's Bank of Bardstown, Ky., committed suicide this morning in the bath in the rear of his house, shooting himself with a revolver.

He had lately been very despondent. He was the head of one of the oldest banking institutions in the State. All his affairs are said to be in good condition.

Mutiny on the Yacht Brunhilde.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., July 22.-The steam yacht Wild Duck, owned by Mr. J. M. Forbes of Boston, arrived at Old Point to-day, and is an chored in Hampton Roads to-night. The steam yacht Brunhilde also arrived, and there was some trouble aboard while she lay at Quarantine. She flew the union jack upside down, and it was said that there was a mutiny on board caused by the refusal of the crew to put to sea. A boat filled with armed men from one of the warships went along side and quelled the mutiny, which was said to be trifling.

Jumped from Suicide Bridge in Chicago. CHICAGO, July 22 .- "Suicide bridge," the high bridge over the lagoon in Lincoln Park, was the sens of another suicide yesterday afternoon, Louis Boekne, unemployed, climbed upon the railing and in the sight of hundreds jumped seventy-five feet into the lagoon. More than a score of persons have taken their lives at "Suicide bridge" within two years. Last winter a man jumped from it, and with his hond crashed a hole through its theke enough to sustain skates. Several women have also taken their lives there.

skates. Se lives there. A June Italian Shooting Proves Fatal.

Antonio Errende of 223 East Ninety-seventh street died at his home last night of builet wounds received on June 27. On that night he wounds received on June 27. On that night he met Dinisso Cattano, whose residence is unknown, at 162th street and First avenue.

There is a woman in the case, and Dinisso fred several shots, one hitting Errende in the lead and one in the chest. Errende was taken to Harlem Hospital, but left it a week ago against the surgeon's advice. The police are looking for Cattano.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were. A. M .- 12:10, Jerome Park and Van Cortlands avenue, John Lyona, damage \$5,000; 5:10, Pier 89, East River, Clyde line, damage alight; 6:10, 532 East Seventy-fourth street, Catharine Schreeder damage slight: 8:46, Beston and Sedgrick avenue, Margaret Burns, damage slight: 9:46, 25 Cannon street, Mar Blysich, damage slight: 9:46, 25 Cannon street, Max Blysich, damage slight: F. M.—1:80, 118 West Ninety-fourth street. Mrs. Gerry, damage \$5; 4:00, 341 West Thirty-cighth street, Edward Merchi, damage \$5; 9:00, 70s Kignak avenue, no damage.